

Classification

Enclosures  
Record Section File No.  
Copy No.  
For Record Section Only

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

## MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT Argentina

Country Reported On

Subject New Treaties Signed

I. G. No. 3860

Source and Degree of Reliability:

Official.

RECEIVED 6/2 1941

Summarization of Report

When Required

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headlines Here

The River Plate Regional Economic Conference was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from January 27 to February 6, and four days after its close there were signed in Buenos Aires six treaties or agreements between Argentine, Bolivia and Paraguay which were the direct results of this Conference.

These were:

An agreement between Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay on the use of the Pilcomayo river;

Between Argentina and Bolivia, an additional protocol to the boundaries treaty of July 9, 1925;

A treaty of agreement on railway and pipe-line construction between the two countries;

An agreement on tourist traffic and facilities therefor;

Between Argentina and Paraguay, an agreement on the dredging and marking with buoys of the Paraguay river, and

An Act of agreement for the creation of a foreign exchange fund in Paraguay as a contribution towards currency and economic stabilization in the latter country.

Although all these documents will better economic relations between the signatories, the Argentine-Bolivian Treaty is the most important from an economic standpoint. This provides for the construction of the Yacuiba-Santa Cruz-Sucre railway line linking the two countries, and the laying of an oil pipe-line between Bermejo and Orán, and the boring and exploitation of wells in the Sanandita oilfield. This signing marks the happy conclusion of negotiations between the two countries which were initiated in 1937, followed by an Act of Agreement in April 1940, and the signing of the treaty on February 10th.

Work on the railway construction schemes provided for in the Treaty will commence immediately following its ratification by the legislatures of the two countries and it is estimated that within a maximum period of

G-2 Distribution: 4, ..... 5, ..... 6, .....  
Copy No. 1, R/B; 2, L/C; 3, Section File

From M. A. Argentina Report No. 6519 Date February 18, 1941

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Classification

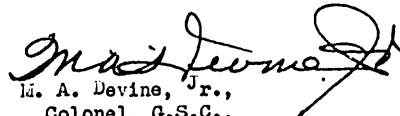
2657-2-143

Two years the railroad will have been carried to a point only 52 kilometers distant from the Argentine-Bolivian frontier and this new stretch will serve an important petroleum zone through which at present oil is carried by motor trucks. Its construction will be by public bids, the specifications of contracts to be published simultaneously in La Paz and Buenos Aires.

For the pipe-lines and well-drilling which are to aid in the development of properties expropriated from American companies by Bolivia, Argentina is to advance funds to Bolivia to a total of 2,000,000 pesos in half-yearly quotas of 500,000 each for drilling alone. Argentina, in addition, is to build or have built a pipe-line linking the Bolivian wells of Bermejo with Orán or other point on the Central Norte Argentino Railway line. The cost of that section of the line running through Bolivian territory will be amortized gradually by means of transport tariffs which will be established by mutual agreement between the two governments.

Funds advanced by Argentina to the Bolivian Government will bear simple interest of 3% per annum on the outstanding debt balance, and amortization at 5% per annum will be payable in "crude petroleum, fuel oil, Argentine pesos, American dollars, or other exchange of universal currency".

Bolivia retains full authority and control in the administration and operation of all railway enterprises constructed in Bolivian territory.

  
M. A. Devine, Jr.,  
Colonel, G.S.C.,  
Military Attaché.

All copies airmailed Feb. 19th.

From M.A. Argentina.

Report No. 6519.

February 18, 1941.

2657-2-143

Classification
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Enclosures 142
Record Section File No.
Copy No. 6-1

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

## WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT Argentina

Country Reported On

Subject New Treaties Signed I.G. No. 3860

Source and Degree of Reliability:
Official.
RECEIVED 6/2 W. O. FEB 19 1941

Summarization of Report
When Required
In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

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From M. A. Argentina Report No. 6519 Date February 18, 1941

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G-2 Report.

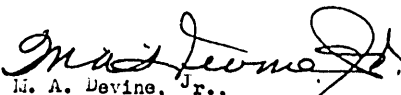
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M. A. Devine, Jr.,  
Colonel, G.S.C.,  
Military Attaché.

All copies airmailed Feb. 19th.

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Enclosures 1-14

Record Section File No.

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# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

## WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

### MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT Argentina

Subject Anti-Hitler Organizations among Germans in Argentina. I.G. No. 3020

#### Source and Degree of Reliability:

Personal contacts and observation.

#### Summarization of Report

RECEIVED G-2 W.D. MAY 23 1941

In Comments on Current Events Enter Item Headings Here

There are no strong organizations among the anti-Hitler Germans in Argentina. After Hitler's rise, the SCHUTZBUND was formed, but collapsed because of Communist intrigue. Later a few men created DAS ANDERE DEUTSCHLAND (The Other Germany). Officially, this organization has no members, but receives money from many Germans in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay. It helps refugees and has a very active press service called "Informaciones" (sample attached). "Informaciones" goes to almost 600 newspapers in Latin America, and much of its material is printed. The organization also edits a small magazine in German. Its representatives or agents throughout Argentina send in information regarding Nazi activities.

There are other anti-Hitler organizations, which do no political work, such as clubs, schools, and athletic clubs.

The PESTALOZZI SOCIETY was founded by the ARGENTINISCHES TAGEBLATT, and supports an anti-Hitler school founded 8 years ago. The PESTALOZZI SOCIETY is a cultural center for anti-Hitler Germans of the upper classes.

The FREE GERMANY movement founded by Dr. Strasser in New York has few, but active, supporters here. They also belong to Strasser's BLACK FRONT, an anti-Nazi organization for ex-Nazis.

Few liberal Germans are interested in political work, although they give financial aid to these organizations. Reasons: Refugees fear reprisals, and old German settlers have little interest in European affairs.

*John W. Lang*  
John W. Lang,  
Colonel, Inf.,  
Military Attaché.

All copies airmailed May 14, 1941.

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From M. A. Argentina Report No. 6632 Date May 12, 1941.

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SEC. INTEL. DIV.  
2657-L-146  
JUL 1 1941  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
JH

June 17, 1941

Subject: Communist Agents.

To: The Military Attache, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

For your information there is inclosed Military Intelligence Division report giving the names and addresses of known communist agents working in Argentina in 1939.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

C. B. MOORE,  
Colonel, General Staff,  
Liaison Branch.

Inclosure.

MAILED 6/21 W.D.C. JUL 26 1941  
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JUL 1941  
INTELL. DIV.  
26-7-146  
JUL 1  
WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Known Communist Agents.

June 13, 1941  
(Date)

Summary of Information: The following known Communist Agents were working in Argentina in 1939 and may still be active there.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
BAHIA BLANCA	F. L. Subinov (F. L. Subino#)	146, Avenida 25 de Mayo
	D. O. Roberto	368 Calle Martinez
	Pablo Esamilla	424, Calle Florida
BEAUNOS AIRES	D. J. Ulman	110 Calle Corrientes
	(Note in Russian Longhand) - sent to Lima 28/11/38	
	Dolores Fastio	Hotel Astoria
	V. K. Pubitof - (V. Puto#)	1416 Calle del Norte
	R. P. Solenco	2310 Calle Real
CORDOBA	Pietro Hernandez	134 Avenida del Plata
ROSARIO	Gregori Munief	516 Avenida dos Estados Unidos
	R. L. Nolinostov (R. Estovino#)	516 Avenida dos Estados Unidos
TUCUMAN	David Elesco	356 Calle de Mayo

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CONFIDENTIAL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.  
August 2, 1941

1941  
AUG 5  
MAIL, INTEL. DIV.  
WAS. DEPARTMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Junior  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, information has been received from a confidential source believed to be reliable that the following listed army officers of Argentina were arrested in Vicente Lopez, a province of Buenos Aires, on June 16, 1941 by Lorens Gallato, Chief of Investigations:

Captain Oscar E. Ferreyra  
Captain ~~Edwardo L. Russ~~  
Captain ~~Carlos A. Reyes~~  
First Lieutenant Milo Z. Fernandez Barbieri  
First Lieutenant Geronimo Giovannoni  
Lieutenant Juan R. Schiappapietra  
Captain of Marine Infantry Adolfo E. Lopez

In addition, a number of civilians were arrested, including some young men members of the Fascist organization Asirmacion, and the Minister of Agriculture, La Plata, Argentina. It is reported that the arrested men were cooperating with Juan Bautista Molina, retired general of the Argentine Army and notorious Nazi sympathizer. The Secretary of the Navy, Fincatti, asked the officers involved in this arrest to resign their commissions.

Information was also furnished that in Argentine army circles, especially among the generals, there is no present interest in a revolutionary movement. The general idea of the army is to await subsequent developments, but there is a strong interest in having a powerful government. Those circles composed of pro-German individuals do not consider this an opportune time to foment a

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Source & Info: Reliable

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Executive Office G-2, W.D.G.S. AUG 4 1941

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Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Junior

- 2 -

revolution, yet they think the time has arrived to augment the force of Argentina and establish an authoritarian government. The army generally, even those who are in favor of General Justo, is willing to cooperate with the United States, but feels it is necessary to have a government similar to that in Brazil.

It is reported that the Minister of War, Tonazzi, is of the opinion that in the case of General von der Becke there should be a suspension imposed, but that Becke should not be discharged outright; however, the generals of the army advise against this as they feel political aspects should not enter into any discipline meted out by the army.

It was further reported that even the Fascist circles in the Argentine Army do not want to follow General Juan Molina because he is known to be a fanatic and self-centered with regard to promoting his interests, even at the expense of the army and all with whom he is associated. "The Number One Man who would be put in by the army and navy is Admiral Leon Scasso, former Secretary of the Navy under President Ortiz, and he is reported ready to start a revolution, together with General Marques, "in the interest of the democracy." Scasso is alleged to be a very competent individual and is filled with the idea of his own importance. He is known to be friendly with the Nazis. While in Germany, he was given a royal reception and apparently he was instilled with the plan of making Argentina a contender for world power. His position in Argentina would be that of Fuehrer in an entirely imperialistic crusade against the United States. Scasso is reported to be responsible for the showing of favoritism to the sailors of the Graf Spee, and lately does not attempt to hide his tendencies of being favorable to the Nazis. It is further reported that he will use all his influence to counteract and defeat the effect of military bases in Uruguay which are presently alleged to be under consideration.

RECD Executive Office G-2, W.D.S. AUG 4 1941

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Junior

- 3 -

The source of information indicates that in case the foreign policy of Argentina conforms to the policy of the United States, which is considered as being very doubtful, the proposers of this conformity will be forced to overcome a very strong opposition coming from the Argentine Army and Navy, even from individuals who today might be considered as pro-Ally.

Sincerely yours,

*J. E. Hoover*

cc-Director of Naval Intelligence  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

✓ cc-Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

*not coded in 12  
8-19-41*

REC'D Executive Office of WDPS AUG 4 1941